

## CLAIMS

1. A method of immobilizing a biomolecule on a carrier, comprising the steps of: spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier; and irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm, wherein the carrier is made of a metal.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the ultraviolet ray contains a component having a wavelength of 220 to 300 nm.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the metal is a metal selected from Groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII of second to seventh periods and transition elements in a periodic table, or an alloy containing any of these metal.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein irradiation dose of the ultraviolet ray is 100 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> or more.

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the biomolecule is selected from a nucleic acid, protein, saccharide, antigen, antibody, peptide, and enzyme.

6. A method of producing a biomolecule-immobilized carrier in which a biomolecule is immobilized on a carrier, comprising the steps of: spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier; and irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm to immobilize the biomolecule on the carrier.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the ultraviolet ray contains a component having a wavelength of 220 to 300 nm.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the biomolecule comprises a nucleic acid, and the nucleic acid-immobilized carrier is used for analysis of the nucleic acid by hybridization.